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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

Educational Credit Management
Corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

Jesse Bise dba Pacific Lifestyle Furniture,

Defendant.

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT

NOW COMES Plaintiff, Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC), seeking relief against Jesse Bise dba Pacific Lifestyle Furniture ("Defendant"), and alleging as follows:

PARTIES

1. ECMC is a private, non-profit Minnesota corporation and guaranty agency and, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1095a and 34 C.F.R. § 682.410 (b)(9), has the authority to pursue this lawsuit.

2. Jesse Bise is the owner of Pacific Lifestyle Furniture, a sole proprietorship which operates at 16305 NW Cornell Rd., Suite 120, Beaverton, OR 97006.

JURISDICTION

3. This Court has jurisdiction to hear this Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as a civil action arising under 20 U.S.C. § 1095a(a)(6) and 34 C.F.R. § 682.410(b)(9)(i)(P).

VENUE

4. Because the Defendant resides in Oregon, venue for this action is proper in the District of Oregon, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

5. Under Title IV, Part B, of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA), Congress enacted a program in which the federal government encouraged the making of loans by private lenders to finance eligible students' post-secondary education. *See* 20 U.S.C. §§ 1071(a), 1085(d). The federal government encourages the making of these loans by having the U.S. Secretary of Education pay part of the student's interest and costs, and guaranteeing repayment of the loan if the student defaults. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1078(a), (c). This program is presently known as the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP).

6. To assist the Secretary in implementing and operating the FFELP, the HEA provides that the Secretary may enter into agreements with guaranty agencies. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1085(j). A guaranty agency guarantees payment of a loan made by an eligible lender and pays the holder of the loan if the student defaults. The Secretary thereafter reimburses the guaranty agency for all or part of these payments under a re-insurance agreement with the agency. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1078(c). Guaranty agencies also receive funds to administer the FFELP on behalf of the Secretary, including collecting defaulted student loans for which the guaranty agency has paid the holder and received reimbursement from the Secretary. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1078(c)(2). When a guaranty agency collects money on a defaulted student loan, it sends the majority of the money to the Secretary and retains a portion to defray costs of collection. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1078(c)(2)(D).

7. To assist the Secretary and the guaranty agencies in collecting defaulted student loans, Congress gave guaranty agencies the authority to administratively issue orders to defaulted borrowers' employers requiring them to withhold up to fifteen percent (15%) of the disposable income of these borrowers. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1095a. This section explicitly preempts state laws and sets forth procedures for providing students with due process, including prior notice of the agency's intent to withhold, a hearing if requested, and the issuance of a Withholding Order. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1095a(a), (b); 34 C.F.R. § 682.410(b)(9). This section also provides that guaranty agencies may sue employers who do not deduct and pay over as directed in the Withholding Order. *See* 20 U.S.C. § 1095(a)(6); 34 C.F.R. § 682.410(b)(9)(i)(P).

8. ECMC is a guaranty agency under the FFELP.

9. Kimberly Bise (Borrower) owes a student loan debt to ECMC that is in default.

10. Borrower is employed by the Defendant.

11. As Borrower's employer, Defendant pays wages to Borrower.

12. On January 24, 2017, ECMC served Borrower with the required thirty (30) day Notice Prior To Wage Withholding. A true and correct copy of the Notice is attached as Exhibit A.

13. Because no hearing was requested under 20 U.S.C. § 1095a(a)(5)(b), ECMC issued a Order of Withholding from Earning (the "Withholding Order") on February 28, 2017. A true and correct copy of the Withholding Order is attached as Exhibit B.

14. No representative or officer of the Defendant contacted ECMC regarding the Withholding Order, and Defendant did not remit any of the Borrower's wages in accordance with the Withholding Order. Therefore ECMC sent Defendant a Notice of Employer Non-Compliance (the Second Notice) on April 14, 2017 requesting compliance with the Withholding Order. A true and correct copy of the Second Notice is attached as Exhibit C.

1 15. On December 18, 2017, ECMC sent Defendant a demand letter further
2 requesting compliance with the Withholding Order. A true and correct copy of the letter is
3 attached as Exhibit D.

4 16. Defendant has, at all relevant times, refused to comply with the Withholding
5 Order.

6 **VIOLATION OF 20 U.S.C. § 1095a**

7 17. Based on the foregoing, Defendant is in violation of 20 U.S.C. § 1095a, which
8 provides that guaranty agencies, such as ECMC, may administratively garnish up to fifteen
9 percent (15%) of the disposable earnings of defaulted student loan borrowers by issuing a
10 Withholding Order to the borrower's employer.

11 18. Because Defendant has failed to comply with the Withholding Order,
12 Defendant, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1095a(a)(6), is liable for any and all amounts it failed to
13 withhold following receipt of the Withholding Order.

14 19. The amount due to ECMC is fifteen percent (15%) of Borrower's disposable
15 earnings, or such lesser amount, as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1673, from the date of Defendant's
16 receipt of the Withholding Order to the date Borrower ceases to be employed by Defendant or
17 the date this court enters judgment.

18 20. Pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1095a(a)(6), ECMC is entitled to its' attorneys' fees
19 and costs associated with pursuing this action and, in the court's discretion, punitive damages.

20 **INJUNCTION**

21 21. Based on Defendant's continuing refusal to comply with the terms of the
22 Withholding Order, ECMC seeks a mandatory injunction requiring Defendant to withhold and
23 remit fifteen percent (15%) of Borrower's disposable earnings, or the amount required under
24 15 U.S.C. § 1673, if less, until Borrower's student loan debt is paid in full or Borrower
25 terminates his/her employment with Defendant, whichever occurs earlier.
26

22. ECMC does not have an adequate remedy at law to prevent the multiplicity of lawsuits that would result from a continuing violation of 20 U.S.C. § 1095a by Defendant and, thus, is entitled to injunctive relief in addition to damages for Defendant's past violations.

WHEREFORE, ECMC respectfully requests this Court grant ECMC:

1. An injunction requiring the appropriate amount of money to be withheld from Borrower's wages and remitted to ECMC until Borrower's defaulted student loan debt is either paid in full or he/she no longer works for Defendant;
2. Damages in the amount that Defendant should have withheld from Borrower's wages;
3. Attorneys' fees and costs;
4. Punitive damages;
5. Pre and post-judgment interest on this amount, as allowed by law; and,
6. Such other relief as the Court deems appropriate.

DATED this 17th day of January, 2018.

/s/ Daniel J. Bugbee
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